

TODAY'S METAL PRICES
NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Copper, dull, 21 to 22c; lead, firm; spot, 6.70c bid; spelter, earlier.
Fifty-ninth Year—No. 260 Price Five Cents

WEATHER FORECAST
Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:
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Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Saturday.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1919.

LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN COAL STRIKE

U. S. JUDGE SIGNS ORDER ON SHOWING NATIONAL DISASTER IS PENDING

EXECUTIVE ORDER FIXES MAXIMUM PRICES FOR COAL

ORDER DIRECTED AGAINST OFFICERS OF MINERS' UNION

STRIKE CALL OFF IN KENTUCKY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The department of labor war advised today that the coal strike order had been rescinded in Hopkins, Webster and Christian counties, Kentucky, comprising one-half of the western Kentucky fields.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—A temporary injunction restraining all strike activities of the United Mine Workers of America was issued in the federal district court here today on application of the United States government. Judge A. B. Anderson signed the order on the showing set forth by C. B. Ames, assistant attorney-general, that a national disaster was impending and on the broad general grounds that the government has the right to enforce its laws and protect its people from calamity.

The order enjoins the officials from starting or encouraging the strike on the broad general grounds that a disaster threatens the country and the strike would tie up the transportation systems of the nation.

The order was directed against Frank G. Hayes, the incapacitated president of the union; John L. Lewis, acting president; William Green, secretary-treasurer, and "all other officials of the organization." It took effect when served and will continue in force until after the formal hearing which Judge Anderson set for November 8.

In presenting the petition Judge Ames made it clear that the case will not involve the general right of workmen to organize or quit work. He said it would have no bearing on other industries and "merely involves the right of labor during the war to restrict or destroy the supply of food and fuel."

"It rests," he added, "on the broad general powers of the government to enforce laws and to protect its people against disaster."

In an official order the union officials are commanded to withdraw strike orders already issued and are forbidden to send out any other orders, written or oral, tending to promote the strike or in any way make it effective. They are restrained from sending any "messages of encouragement or exhortation" or from disbursing any union funds as strike benefits.

Too Late, Says Lewis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—A temporary injunction obtained here today by the government cannot avert the strike of bituminous coal miners set for midnight tonight, according to John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Lewis dictated the following statement: "I regard the issuance of this injunction as the most sweeping abrogation of the rights of citizens guaranteed under the constitution and defined by statutory law that has ever been issued by any federal court. It also directed attention to section 21 which keeps the act in operation until the end of the state of war is proclaimed by the president."

The petition requested that the defendants be enjoined from a conspiracy to restrict the supply and distribution of bituminous coal and to restrict the operation of the railroads by restricting or destroying the supply of necessary fuel.

The petition brought out that the application for the temporary injunction was based upon the act of August 10, 1918, which makes it unlawful to conspire to limit the facilities of transportation or the supply or distribution of food or fuel. It also directed attention to section 21 which keeps the act in operation until the end of the state of war is proclaimed by the president.

The petition rehearsed the establishment of the federal fuel and railroad administration, the concluding of the Washington wage agreement between miners and operators on October 6, 1917, and the subsequent extension of this agreement to cover the period of the war. It sketched the proceedings of the Cleveland convention of last September and called attention to the recommendation of President Lewis of the union that the Washington agreement be declared void after October 31. The recommendation of the scale committee at Cleveland for a six hour day, five day week and sixty per cent increase in wages was also set forth.

"Your honor will notice," said Judge Ames at this stage of the reading, "that the new wage agreement would apply only to the central competitive field whereas the strike has been called for the entire United States."

Welcome Investigation.
CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 31.—The executive committee of the central competitive coal field in conference here today to take action on the nationwide strike of miners scheduled for midnight, adopted a resolution welcoming an investigation by a tribunal appointed by President Wilson to investigate the threatened strike. The conference then adjourned.

Too Late to Act.
COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 31.—John Moore, president of the United Mine Workers of Ohio, upon learning that the miners' union had been enjoined from striking tomorrow, declared that thousands of Ohio miners could not be notified in time to prevent them from striking at midnight tonight.

"We have no official notice of the injunction and if we did it would be impossible to notify the forty thousand Ohio miners in time," said President Moore. Many of the miners will read of the injunction in the newspapers, he said, but other thousands will not see a newspaper for several days.

From Des Moines.
DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 31.—J. C. Lewis, president of the Iowa district, United Mine Workers of America, said he had no statement to make concerning the situation in Iowa when told of the temporary injunction against the threatened coal miners' strike issued at Indianapolis.

Wait Official Word.
PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 31.—H. C. Stewart, secretary of the United Mine Workers of District 15, when informed of the issuing of the temporary injunction, announced that no official comment would be made until after the district officers had received official announcement from Acting President Lewis at Indianapolis.

Defiant Attitude.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 31.—Assuming a defiant attitude toward the government's move to stop by injunction the threatened strike of soft coal miners, Frank Farrington, chairman of the miners' scale committee and president of the Illinois district, declared today that "the strike had developed into something more than a miners' strike" and that it was "an attempt to enslave the workingmen and women of the country."

Palmer Meets Leaders.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Officials of the American Federation of Labor protested to Attorney General Palmer today against the action of the government in obtaining an injunction in the coal strike.

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, did not accompany the delegation, but an engagement was made for him to see the attorney general later.

Operators' Statement.
CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 31.—Shortly before noon a committee was formed to draft a resolution setting forth the operators' position. After presenting the resolution and its adoption by the conference, Chairman T. T. Brewster of the executive committee made public the resolution as follows:

"We have accepted in its entirety the president's proposal of October 24 and re-affirm that acceptance. We welcome an investigation by a tribunal which the president may appoint as suggested by him in the last paragraph of his statement of October 26."

"We hold ourselves ready to comply at all times with any commands which the government, acting in the interests of the whole American people, may deem it wise to issue."

FAVORS LARGE FORCE

Pershing Disagrees With Recommendations for 500,000 Men.

NEED ONLY 300,000

Only Need Army to Protect Against Sudden Attack.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Disagreeing with war department recommendations for a permanent army of 500,000 men, General John J. Pershing today told a joint meeting of the senate and house military committees that he thought the number could be placed at "an outside figure of 275,000 to 300,000 and possibly less."

The cost of maintaining a large army, the general said, was an element which, in his opinion, would make it impracticable to set the figure any higher.

The general said the regular army should be sufficient to protect the nation against sudden attack and to meet America's international obligations both on the American continent and elsewhere and that this should be backed by a "trained citizen reserve."

General Pershing appeared before committees considering a permanent military policy.

"Military training makes better citizens," he declared. "It increases their physique, it broadens their views of life and it is democratic."

With the universal service, he continued, the military establishment could be made up first of a small party of regulars—sufficient for expeditionary forces which may be called out to sustain our obligations on the American continent, and to garison outlying possessions.

General Pershing discussed in detail the pending army reorganization bills.

"In our experience in France," he said, "it became evident that a transport corps to include all classes of personnel, rail, water and highway, should be maintained."

"The experience with the air service makes it certain that this will be an element of increasing importance in warfare. America should not be allowed to lag behind other countries."

"It might be well to consolidate air forces, military, naval and commercial under a single head as an assistance to progress."

The general urged retention of a tank corps. He also said the nurse corps deserved recognition and he praised the service during the war.

"It is necessary in time of war that the decision as to organization of corps and service be left to the president," he said, "and I believe the authority should be left to him in time of peace."

JAPAN SIGNS TREATY

Emperor Ratifies Versailles Peace Document at Tokio.

TOKIO, Thursday, Oct. 30.—The emperor today ratified the Versailles peace treaty.

Tokio advices received Thursday announced the ratification of the German peace treaty by Japan. It is clear from the foregoing that the ratification was by virtue of imperial action. It was not preceded by any action by the parliament, the constitution of Japan not requiring the assent of the legislative body.

Previous advices had shown that the treaty had been examined by the privy council and at a meeting on Monday last it was approved by the council without reservation and submitted to the emperor.

Japan's favorable action on the treaty leaves the pact unrattified by only one of the five great powers signatory to the Versailles convention—the United States.

The terms of the treaty stipulated that the ratification by three of the principal powers puts it into effect as to those powers and Germany.

Conference to End.
PARIS, Oct. 31.—The end of November may see the close of the Paris peace conference which has negotiated the peace treaties with Germany and Austria and has carried the negotiations with Bulgaria well toward completion.

Unless the conference can speedily reach an agreement with Rumania and compel it to discontinue its interference in Hungarian affairs there seems little chance that a peace treaty can be negotiated with Hungary at present, in which case the conference probably will close without making that treaty.

The Adriatic question will not necessarily prolong the life of the conference and there is no disposition among many of the peace delegates to drag out the conference to discuss European political questions involved in the Rumanian and Italian difficulties.

Rumania is sending a special delegate to Paris to discuss its difficulties with a definite settlement of the Rumanian tangle or the abandonment of the effect at disengagement is expected very shortly.

Indications are that the Bulgarian treaty will be signed within a week or ten days.

FIVE STATES TO ELECT GOVERNORS NOVEMBER 4

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Five states—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Mississippi—will elect governors at the "off year" elections to be held Tuesday, November 4. The only congressional election throughout the country will be in the Fifth district of Oklahoma, where a successor will be chosen to the late Representative Joseph B. Thompson.

Prohibition is the chief issue in the Ohio elections, where the voters will be called on to vote on two amendments and two referendums on the subject. The referendums relate to the legislative ratification of the fed-

400,000 Bituminous Coal Miners Prepare to Strike Tonight

Federal Court Action to Prevent Tie-Up Looms Big—Special Attorneys Sent to Indianapolis to Take Action for Government—Messages Pour Into International Headquarters From All Points of the Country.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—With more than 400,000 bituminous coal miners prepared to go on strike at 12 o'clock tonight, federal court action by the government in Indianapolis to prevent the effectiveness of the intended tie-up loomed big as a probability today.

C. B. Ames, assistant attorney-general of the United States, arrived in Indianapolis this morning as a representative of Attorney General Palmer. John B. Creighton, special assistant to the attorney general, in charge of the bureau of investigation, spent most of yesterday conferring with other federal officials here and today numerous representatives of the bureau from cities within a radius of five hundred miles of Indianapolis are in the city.

Either of two plans of action by the government present themselves. Under the Lever act, which makes it a crime for two or more persons to agree to limit the production of necessities of life, union leaders might be arrested in an effort to prevent them from carrying out strike plans, or an injunction to restrain the miners' officials from conducting the strike might be asked.

Government Plans Action.
The latter plan probably would be the most productive of results from the standpoint of the government, inasmuch as an injunction would deny to strike leaders many of the facilities for putting through their plans. Such an order might prevent the distribution of the miners' benefit fund which officials say exceeds \$15,000,000, prohibit the holding of meetings by miners and deny to leaders the use of the mails and wire services for the transmission of orders and announcements incidental to stoppage of production.

Early today messages began pouring into international headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America from bituminous coal mining districts throughout the country declaring that the miners were prepared for the walkout tonight and expressing confidence that the industry would be effectively tied up before tomorrow morning. Union heads stated that in many districts the strike really would become effective late this afternoon as a large per cent of the mines do not employ night shifts.

Some interest was displayed in the meeting of operators of the central competitive field, scheduled to be held here today.

A prohibition amendment and the prohibition enforcement act passed by the late legislature. The amendments propose that 2.75 per cent liquor shall not be defined as intoxicating and be repealed.

ITALIAN PREMIER COMES OUT FOR HOLDING FIUME

ROME, Oct. 21.—In the midst of the parliamentary election campaign Signor Nitti, the Italian premier, has come out today in a letter to his constituents for an Italian Fiume. He asserts that the town on the Adriatic which has been seized and is being held by Gabriele d'Annunzio, "must not be abandoned to an uncertain fate," and declares that the Italian government having re-affirmed the Italianity of Fiume, "is employing every means to defend it against all attacks."

Great faith is placed by Signor Nitti in the league of nations, but he declares that, in order that it may be successful, Italy should not have her honor irreparably wounded by being asked to cede the disputed territory on the Adriatic.

U. S. TROOPS ARRIVE

PARIS, Oct. 31.—(Havas).—The United States army transport President Grant with 5000 American troops on board who are destined for Coblenz, arrived at Brest today.

SMALL HOPE FOR MEN.

AMSTERDAM, O., Oct. 31.—After having been entombed 48 hours little hope is held out that the 21 miners entombed in the +Y and O mine here are still alive. Without food and with the greater part of the mine flooded, with water poured into the shaft to beat back the flames, mine officials early today said they believed few if any of the men could have survived.

Rescue parties working in relays, are nearing the entry where the men are thought to be.

The Olympic games were to have been held in 1916 in Berlin, but were called off on account of the war.

O. H. S. vs. East Side High

SATURDAY, NOV. 1ST—3:30 P. M.
LORIN FARR PARK
STATE CHAMPION GAME
ADMISSION 50c